

## DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, MARCH 22, 1909.

## CONFERENCE NOTICE.

The Seventy-ninth annual general  
Conference of the Church of Jesus  
Christ of Latter-day Saints will as-  
semble in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake  
City, on Sunday, April 4, 1909, at 10  
o'clock a. m. A full attendance of the  
officers and members is hereby re-  
quested.

A general Priesthood meeting will be  
held in the Tabernacle on Monday,  
April 5, beginning at 6 o'clock p. m.

The first Sunday of April being Con-  
ference it is suggested that Sunday,  
March 22, be observed as fastday in  
Salt Lake, Ensign, Pioneer, Liberty,  
Granite, and Jordan stakes.

JOSEPH F. SMITH,

JOHN R. WINDER,

ANTHON H. LUND,

First Presidency.

## RELIEF SOCIETY CONFERENCE.

The April Conference of the Relief  
society will be held in the Salt Lake  
City Assembly Hall, Friday  
and Saturday, April 2 and 3, 1909; meetings  
commencing at 10 a. m. and at 2 p. m.

Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, an  
officers' meeting will be held in the  
fourteenth ward, at which all stake  
officers of the society, who can, are ex-  
pected to be present.

Saturday afternoon at 2 will be the  
closing meeting of the conference. It  
is desired that there should be a repre-  
sentation from every stake organiza-  
tion and a large attendance of mem-  
bers.

The General Authorities of the  
Church, and officers and members of  
the Y. L. M. J. A. and Primary associa-  
tions are cordially invited to be present  
at the conference meetings in the As-  
sembly Hall.

BATHSHEBA W. SMITH,

General President.

IDA SMOOT DUSENBERRY,

Counselor.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

That the results of the labors of the  
Eighty Legislature of Utah are rather  
disappointing is a very general opinion.  
And yet a number of good, able men  
were members of that body—men with  
the interests of the people at heart.  
Possibly never before has a legislature  
of this State labored under greater dif-  
ficulties. From the very first it found  
itself between the fires of two con-  
tending forces, subject to the difficul-  
ties of such a situation. That accounts  
very largely for many of the shortcom-  
ings for which criticism is now be-  
stowed in unqualified measure.

Some good legislation has been effect-  
ed. The good roads bill and the laws  
relating to juvenile courts can be men-  
tioned among other excellent measures.  
The creation of a State capitol commis-  
sion is another achievement.

Some bad legislation proposed has  
been turned down, as for instance the  
public utility commission bill. A great  
deal of useless expense has been saved  
to the State by the failure to create  
that commission.

But the Legislature has failed seri-  
ously in its refusal to pass a conserva-  
tive prohibition bill and a Sunday  
closing law. Both were demanded by a  
large majority of the people. And no  
mistake would have been committed in  
giving due consideration to the popular  
desire.

The prohibition bill introduced by  
Representative Cannon was unceremon-  
iously thrown out of the Senate  
and Mr. Cannon was even treated dis-  
courteously by the committee having  
the matter in hand. There was no need  
for such procedure. However, thanks  
to the excellent generalship of Hon.  
Willard S. Mack, the Legisla-  
ture substituted, in the last hour, the  
amended Budget bill providing for ju-  
dicial action, and that bill is at least a  
good beginning, even if it is not just  
what was asked for by the people. We  
hope the Governor will sign it, notwith-  
standing the tremendous influence that  
has been brought to bear against it.

The Sunday closing bill was treated  
with utter contempt in the Senate. It  
was handed down with ridiculous  
amendments, until its passage became  
impossible. The Senators who worked  
against it, in the interest of Sabbath  
desecration, did not even have the  
manhood of coming out openly and  
stating their objections fairly. They  
killed the measure by stabbing it from  
behind. And yet it would have been  
in the interest of the State. Actors  
and performers need one day of rest.  
They can give better service by ap-  
pearing only six days out of seven.  
Theater managers know that they do  
not lose anything by keeping Sunday  
as it ought to be kept. They know  
that people who attend Sundays do not  
come again on Monday. The religious  
sentiment demands one day out of  
seven dedicated to religious purposes.  
But, notwithstanding all this, the  
Sunday closing bill was put out of existence  
with an air of defiance that was almost  
an insult to the public sentiment.

The Des Moines bill providing for a  
new system of city government for  
Salt Lake was passed, and so was the  
Fire and Police commission bill. The  
former, it seems, may not become law;  
the Governor is expected to veto it.

the latter, will, in all probability, be  
contested in the courts.

A long and bitter conflict has raged  
all around the Legislature, on account  
of the prohibition question. We hope  
the bitterness of this conflict will now  
be past. No good can come from con-  
tinuing enmity and nursing personal  
hatred. What is needed is earnest  
work for the furtherance of morality  
and good, honest government, and in  
this work all good citizens can join  
hands.

## MORTALITY STATISTICS.

The Eighth Annual report of the  
Census Bureau on deaths in this coun-  
try shows that the total number re-  
ported for 1907 in the registration area  
was 587,394, or 16.5 per 1,000 of esti-  
mated population. This is a fraction  
more than the previous year, the rate  
for 1906, being 16.1.

It is somewhat of a surprise to learn  
that California had the highest death  
rate of the states reported. South  
Dakota had the lowest.

The figures given in the report do not  
cover the entire country, but only that  
portion of the United States known as  
the "registration area." This area in  
1907, included 15 states, the District of  
Columbia and 76 cities. The 15 regis-  
tration states were California, Colo-  
rado, Connecticut, Indiana, Maine,  
Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan,  
New Hampshire, New Jersey, New  
York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island,  
Dakota and Vermont. The aggregate  
population of this area for the calendar  
year 1907, is estimated at 41,758,037, or  
48.8 per cent of the total estimated  
population of continental United States  
for that year.

As to the causes of death, pneumonia  
carried away the highest number, or  
16.2 for each 100,000 of population.

Then came tuberculosis of the lungs,  
15.8; heart disease, 14.7; violence 12.5;  
and diarrhea and enteritis, 12.2.

Of those dying within the registra-  
tion area during the year 1907, 278,999  
were males and 311,044 females.

Over one-fourth (183,774, or 26.8 per  
cent) of the deaths were of children  
under 5 years of age. Nearly one-fifth  
(131,110, or 19.1 per cent) of the total  
number of deaths were of infants under  
1 year of age; and the proportion of  
deaths at this early age period of life  
was, however, less in 1907 than in 1906.

For youth and early manhood and wo-  
manhood (15 to 29 years of age) nearly  
one-third (132,323 per cent) of all the  
deaths were due to tuberculosis in  
some of its forms, and about one-  
sixth (16.8 per cent) were the result  
of violence. For mature manhood and  
womanhood (30 to 44 years of age) these  
two causes were most fatal, al-  
though the proportions of deaths were  
somewhat lower, being 23.8 per cent for  
tuberculosis and 13.1 per cent for vio-  
lence. For the period from 45 to 59  
years heart disease outranked every  
other cause of death, being respon-  
sible for one-eighth (12.5 per cent) of  
the deaths, while tuberculosis ranked  
second, with 12.1 per cent.

The total number of deaths from all  
forms of violence in the registration  
area during the year 1907, was 62,545,  
an increase of 2,056 over the number for  
the previous year. The death rate rose  
from 129.3 to 100,000 of population for  
1906 to 125.8 for 1907.

Commissioner Evans of the Chicago  
Health department has recently said,  
in a bulletin, that the deaths of pneu-  
monia between the ages of 5 and 65  
are a reflection on civilization. He  
maintains that good ventilation and  
temperance in eating and drinking are  
the safe-guards.

## ETERNAL PUNISHMENT.

We have frequently remarked that  
the light of the Gospel is penetrating  
the world of thought today, and en-  
lightening it gradually. Truth is ris-  
ing and before its rays the shadows  
flee.

One illustration of this is found in  
the attitude of Christians toward the  
doctrine of eternal punishment. We  
notice in the Montreal Star an article  
signed by one Joseph Hamilton, in  
which the writer takes up the question  
of eternal punishment, as follows:

"That doctrine is contained in the  
creed of both the Methodist and the  
Presbyterian churches, but do the min-  
isters believe it? If they do, would they  
not preach it? Yes, preach it morning,  
noon, and night? But, as a matter of  
fact, they do not preach it. I never  
heard a sermon on it, or any attempt  
to preach it, since I was a child. A  
few weeks ago in a large congregation  
in Toronto the preacher asked for a  
show of hands on the part of any who  
had heard a sermon on hell within the  
past ten years. Two hands were held  
up. Some time ago a noted Methodist  
minister told me that the Methodist  
ministers of Canada do not believe in  
everlasting punishment. The Presby-  
terian ministers seem to have long since  
abandoned the doctrine. Is the subject  
mentioned at all in any Presbyterian church?"

"This caused another reader of the  
Montreal Star, Thos. Albert Shachtel-  
ton, to write:

"Editor of Daily Star: Dear Sir—  
Replying to the letter of Joseph Ham-  
ilton, of Lindsay, Ontario, I would say,  
I think the doctrine of eternal pun-  
ishment, or everlasting punishment, is  
much misunderstood, and that the ordi-  
nary thought of hell means an unending  
punishment is not taught in the Holy  
Bible. The Holy Bible teaches that the  
Author and Father of all life is eter-  
nal; is everlasting; hence the pun-  
ishment needed, not to permanent  
souls is the punishment of the eternal  
or everlasting Father, and the words  
eternal punishment have no reference  
to time whatsoever, but simply refer  
to the punishment, as being God's pun-  
ishment; hence is eternal punishment,  
or punishment by the Eternal One. As  
proof I refer to the Epistle of Peter in  
which he speaks of Christ whilst His  
body was in the tomb, promising to  
the spirits of those who for some time  
during the days of Noah were unrep-  
entant; showing there was a hope of  
final salvation for all through faith in  
Christ, and thus it's right to pray for  
our dead."

This will be recognized as a doctrine  
of the Gospel as revealed to the Prophet  
Joseph. Through him the world has  
again learned the truth so long lost  
sight of that the mercy of the Father  
endureth forever, and not merely to the  
benefit of the grave.

Someone has said that the greatest  
crimes are never punished in this life.  
Human justice is altogether too inade-  
quate for them. They are reserved for  
eternal justice. The punishments are  
meted out in eternity, and not in time.  
Therefore they are eternal punishments.  
This truth, too, is implied in the revela-

tion on that awe-inspiring subject,  
given to the world through the Prophet  
Joseph.

## DEPRESSION IN GERMANY.

Germany is confronted with a serious  
financial depression. Industrial condi-  
tions in that country are the main  
theme of discussion in the economic  
and other journals of Europe. These  
discussions show that while the coal  
and iron trade and the industries which  
depend on them are at a low ebb, large-  
ly through the influence of a restrictive  
tariff, the chief difficulty centers about  
the price of food products. Although  
the protection of corn and meat was  
intended to enrich the whole country, it  
has not even enriched the farmer, for  
the people are living on horse-flesh and  
other even baser meats. The treasury  
misses the duties on imports which the  
people are too poor to consume. The  
number of unemployed is increasing.

Not even these serious conditions,  
however, have sufficed to awe the  
chancellor from his avowed program.  
One German writer of influence,  
George Gothein, discusses the reasons  
why the additional protection of the  
various articles afforded them by the  
laws enacted since 1900 does not pro-  
duce better times. He thinks the long  
continued depression due to the fact  
that those whom the depression most  
affects are consumers of taxed arti-  
cles, and not producers. It is these  
consumers whose want of employment  
emphasizes the dangers of the situation.  
They can neither buy domestic nor im-  
ported articles, and the treasury is  
consequently impoverished by the  
diminution of import duties received.

Mr. Gothein plainly declares that  
Germany is unable to feed itself. Ger-  
many, with its population of 60,441,275,  
has only about 85,000,484 acres under  
cultivation; the United States, with a  
population now reckoned at some 85,-  
000,000, has a cultivated area of 776,965,-  
280 acres. Hence, he concludes, the  
absurdity of barring out foreign products  
by a tariff which is merely to be spent  
on battleships and armies.

Contrasting the financial depression  
in America with that in Germany, he  
observes that:

"In America the financial depression  
which has recently been so universally  
experienced begins slowly to abate,  
while here there are to be noticed  
scarcely any signs of such a change.  
This may be thought remarkable in  
spite of the fact that the wholesale and  
retail price of agricultural products has,  
through skillful manipulation, reached  
an astounding height. The old proverb,  
'If the farmer thrives, all thrive,' may  
be applicable in a country where agri-  
culture engages the main portion of the  
population, and where a good harvest  
results in a lowering of the prices of  
provisions. It has no application in  
Germany, where scarcely a fourth of  
the population are occupied with the  
cultivation of the soil, for Germany is  
a state in which the preponderance of  
manufactures and industries is appar-  
ent."

It is only the subordinate industries  
of any country that can be successfully  
protected. In Germany this would be  
agriculture; in America, manufactur-  
ing. In any event, the strong must  
bear the weak; for if it were possible  
to tax the strong for the weak, and  
then to reimburse the former by a sim-  
ilar tax on the latter, there would be  
no protection whatever. The result in  
Germany is due to the fact that it is  
the prime necessities of life, the food  
of the people, that is raised in price by  
the operation of the taxation. Where,  
as in the United States, the enhanced  
cost falls mainly on manufactures  
which can be used in varying degrees  
without actual privation or suffering,  
the result of the taxation is not so  
keenly or disastrously felt by the bulk  
of the people.

Free lumber won't make board any  
cheaper.

Hereafter only licensed dogs will have  
their day.

Don't blame the weather man. Blame  
the equinox.

The jury in the Cooper case certainly  
did itself proud.

As to the outcome of the Payne tariff  
bill, no man knoweth.

Homemade government is better  
than machine-made government.

Few men have the capacity to wield  
the "big stick" well or gracefully.

They don't seem to settle strikes  
better in France than elsewhere.

One of the best ways to preserve the  
forests is to cheapen Canadian lumber.

As soon as summer comes Arizona  
and New Mexico will not be out in the  
cold.

The "blue stockings" propose to make  
a vigorous fight against the tax on  
stockings.

The army has been recruited up to its  
full strength and is warranted to stand  
in any climate.

Is it the duty of the state food and  
dairy inspector to inspect the milk in  
the coconut?

Because of the "German peril," Eng-  
land expects every Englishman to do  
his duty doubly.

Tomorrow didst thou say? Me thought  
I heard Roosevelt say, "Tomorrow I  
sail for Africa."

What California should do is to re-  
call its recall law. As Rip said, "I'm  
better without it."

Speaker Cannon doesn't care two  
cents for the slings and arrows of  
outraged representatives.

One of the wisest provisions in the  
State Constitution is that the Legisla-  
ture shall meet biennially.

The bear that invaded and was killed  
in the streets of Minnesota may have  
been looking for the wheat pit.

The political pot, which has been  
boiling for a good many weeks, has  
finally been pretty well skinned.

Christmas Island, in the Pacific, near

Singapore, is to have a new king. The  
king of Christmas Island should be  
Santa Claus.

Ambidexterity is to be taught in the  
public schools of Cincinnati. Hamil-  
ton county has always been famous for  
its political ambidexterity.

The rebellion in Santa Clara prov-  
ince, Cuba, of the rural guards only  
furnished adherents enough to place  
seven watchers upon a tower.

President Taft wants the Panama  
canal completed on July 4, 1913, but  
Colonel Goethals can give him no as-  
surance that it will be. Colonel Goethals  
is a good engineer but a very poor po-  
litician.

Ex-Senator Platt complains that his  
friends have deserted him since he  
lost his political power. He is mis-  
taken. The cynophants who surrounded  
him have deserted him.

## EXIT SENATOR PLATT.

Baltimore Sun.

Mr. Platt is practical, perhaps a cynic  
in politics. He might have been  
surprised if any of the hundreds  
who are under obligations to him  
should have remembered him when he  
was politically "down and out."  
"The king is dead; long live the king!"  
Gratitude is not the way of the polit-  
ical world. The once masterful boss  
is old and feeble now. He is done  
with politics forever, he declares. Evi-  
dently those who prospered through  
his influence in the days when he was  
strong have done with him. None  
seem sufficiently grateful now to hear  
him in kindly remembrance. Grati-  
tude has been defined as a lively ex-  
pectation of favors to come. Mr.  
Platt can bestow no more political  
favors. Therefore he is forgotten. It  
is the old, old story.

## JUST FOR FUN

"Prosperity will soon be shining forth  
like the sun at high noon," said the  
eloquent citizen.

"Melba," answered Farmer Corntossel,  
"but a lot of fellows around here  
seem to get so much enjoyment out of  
talkin' hard times that I bet they'll put  
on smoked glasses."—Washington Star.

Farmer Honk (musingly)—They say  
Deacon Klutchnenny's wife was a pa-  
ragon before he married her, and—  
Mrs. Honk (briskly)—Nothing of the  
kind. She was a Smith. I knew the  
whole family.—Puck.

"No matter whether inventors use  
sails or motors on their airships, there  
is one thing all will have to do."  
"What is that?"  
"Raise the wind."—Baltimore Ameri-  
can.

"Thank you, son," said old Tightfit  
to the boy who had run several blocks  
on an errand for him; "here's a penny  
for ye."

"Don't tempt me, guv'nor," said the  
bright boy. "If I was to take all that  
money I might buy a auto wid it an'  
git pinched for 'scorchin'."—Catholic  
Standard and Times.

"Little Boy," said the lady, the hero  
plum on her hat bobbing indignantly,  
"you must not throw stones at the  
sparrows. It's cruel."

"The boy did not seem overcome."  
"I spoke in guy wait got it both  
you're wearin' used chloroform," he  
responded.—Philadelphia Ledger.

"How did you find the imported  
cheese I sent you?"  
"Find it? We didn't find it. Just  
as soon as my wife's back was turned  
it jumped from the pantry shelf, ran  
through the back door, and when last  
seen was chasing a frightened auto-  
mobile down the boulevard."—Cleve-  
land Plain Dealer.

BOTH PHONES 3566  
Ophium  
THEATRE  
MATINEE DAILY EXCEPT  
SUNDAY.

Russell Brothers in "Our Servant  
Girls."  
Johnnie McVeigh and His College  
Girls.

Byron & Langdon, Delmore Sisters,  
Seldon's Venus, Edward Barnes,  
Countess Rosal, The Kirodrom,  
and Paolo, Orpheum Orchestra.

Matinee, 15c, 25c, 50c, box seat, 75c.  
Evening, 25c, 50c, 75c; box seat \$1.00.

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## GOOD COUGH MEDICINE FOR CHILDREN.

The season for coughs and colds is now  
at hand and too much care cannot be  
used to protect the children. A child is  
much more likely to contract diphtheria  
or scarlet fever when he has a cold. The  
quicker you cure his cold the less the  
risk. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the  
safe reliance of many mothers, and few  
of those who have tried it are willing to  
use any other. Mrs. F. P. Starcher, of  
Ripley, W. Va., says: "I have never used  
anything other than Chamberlain's  
Cough Remedy for my children, and it  
has always given good satisfaction.  
This remedy contains no opium or other  
narcotic and may be given as con-  
fidently to a child as to an adult. For  
sale by all druggists."

## AUDITORIUM

ROLLER SKATING RINK.  
Open afternoons and evenings cat-  
ers to only the best people. Lad-  
ies are admitted free at after-  
noon sessions. Held's Band furn-  
ishes the music.

## The Anderson Piano

With its singing soul.  
New York and Western  
Piano Co.  
25 W. FIRST SOUTH.

## We Play, Sing and Sell Music

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## This Week Special Display

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MOUNTED IN SOLID GOLD

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correct time

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JEWELRY  
SALT LAKE CITY

## SPEAKING OF COAL,

There are all kinds and quali-  
ties, but